

INSPECTION OF PINE LUMBER.

As Adopted by the Lumber Section of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Inspectors of lumber must measure and inspect each piece as they find it of full length and width; imperfections are not to be measured out.

All lumber must be put into the grade its defects call for regardless of measurement.

All lumber over 1 inch in thickness must be measured full with the $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ added on each piece. (No fraction in width allowed.)

In inspection the Inspector is instructed to use his best judgment, based upon the rules laid down for his guidance.

The standard knot is to be considered as not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Splits are a greater or less defect to lumber, and must be considered accordingly.

All lumber must be cut plump in thickness and be well manufactured, and all lumber imperfectly manufactured shall be classed as Culls.

RULES FOR THE INSPECTION OF PINE LUMBER.

The following shall be the grades of lumber authorized by the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto:—

Clear Lumber shall be perfect in all respects and free from Wane, Rot, Shake or Check, not less than 12 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 1 inch thick. A piece 12 inches wide will admit of imperfections to the extent of one standard knot or its equivalent in sap. In lumber over 12 inches wide the Inspector must use his best judgment in accordance with the instructions above given.

Picks.—Pickings must not be less than 12 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness, well manufactured and free from Wane, Rot Shake or Check. A piece 8 inches wide will admit of one standard knot or imperfections in sap to the same extent; a piece 12 inches wide will admit of 2 standard knots, or imperfections in sap to the same extent. For lumber wider than 12 inches, of this grade, Inspectors will carry out the instructions as given regarding wide clear lumber.

No. 1 Cutting up shall not be less than 12 feet long, 7 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness. Clear pieces 10 feet long and the required width are included in this grade; this must be free from Wane, Rot, Shake, or Check. Pieces from 7 to 9 inches wide will admit of imperfections to the extent of 2 standard knots or imperfections in sap to the same extent. Pieces from 10 to 12 inches wide will admit of 3 standard knots or imperfections equivalent to them in sap, and wider for lumber of this grade Inspectors will follow instructions as given in two previous grades. Inspectors are informed that this grade is expected to cut out two-thirds Clear in profitable lengths to the consumer.

No. 2 Cutting up shall not be less than 10 feet long, 6 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness, and shall cut at least one-half Clear in accordance with the instructions as given above regarding No. 1 Cutting up lumber.

Fine Dressing.—This grade of lumber shall be generally of a sound character, and shall be free from wane, rot, shake or check, not less than 10 feet long, 7 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness. A piece 7 inches wide will admit of one or more knots which can be covered with a 10c. piece if they are sound. A piece wider than 7 inches will admit of one or more knots of the same size according to the judgment of the Inspector in regard to the width.

Common Dressing shall not be less than 10 feet long, 7 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness, and shall be free from wane, rot, shake or check, and shall be generally of a sound character, and will admit of standard knots that will not unfit it for dressing purposes.

Common shall be free from rot and unsound knots, and well manufactured, not less than 10 feet long, 7 inches wide and 1 inch in thickness.

Strips.—Clear Strips shall be from 4 to 6 inches wide, not less than 12 feet long, and 1 inch in thickness, and shall have one perfectly clear face free from all imperfections; bright sap will be permitted on the reverse side.

Sap Strips for fine dressing shall be from 4 to 6 inches wide, not less than 12 feet long and 1 inch in thickness,

and will admit of one knot which can be covered by a 10 cent piece, in a piece 4 inches wide; and two knots of like size in a piece 6 inches wide. All strips free from other imperfections and having bright sap on two sides would be admitted into this grade.

Common Dressing Strips shall be from 4 to 6 inches wide, not less than 10 feet long, and 1 inch in thickness, and shall be well manufactured and generally of a sound character, will admit of knots which are sound and not coarse, and which will not unfit it for ordinary dressing purposes.

Common Strips shall be from 4 to 6 inches in width, not less than 10 feet long, and 1 inch in thickness, free from rot and wane, and to be of coarse, sound character.

No. 1 Culls.—This grade shall consist of lumber above the grade of No. 2 Culls, and shall admit of coarse knots and stains and be free from rot; it shall also admit of pieces imperfectly manufactured, below 1 inch in thickness and perfectly sound and not rendered worthless through improper manufacture.

No. 2 Culls shall be lumber that will work one half sound.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

THE LUMBERMAN at all times appreciates the good words spoken of it, not only by those who from issue to issue peruse and inwardly digest its contents from a business standpoint, but also from our confreres of the press. Since the removal of the publication to Toronto the press of the country has been profuse in its expressions of good-will and its appreciation of our efforts, to one and all of which journals we would extend our sincere thanks.

A brief extract from a few of these notices will suffice to show our readers the esteem in which the LUMBERMAN is held by members of the fourth estate.

"A worthy exponent of the large and influential industry, which it claims to represent."—*Toronto Empire*.

"THE LUMBERMAN is a good thing of its class, and contains much that is interesting and instructive to lumbermen, workers in wood, and the general reader."—*Barrie Advance*.

"It is a creditable publication in every sense, and deserves success."—*Miramichi Advance*.

"It is brim full of all sorts of reliable information in its line, and is invaluable to the lumber trade."—*Huron Examiner*.

"It is a fine specimen of typography, and the interests of the lumber trade and of allied industries are served well by this publication."—*Toronto News*.

"THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is a paper of sterling worth and we are gratified to hear that it is experiencing a degree of prosperity commensurate with its merits."—*Chicago Timberman*.

"It is an excellent monthly, and should be in the hands of every man engaged in the lumber business."—*Shelburne Free Press*.

"We are glad to note that success has attended a paper that is a credit to Canadian journalism, and to the business whose interests it represents."—*Montreal Trade Review*.

"It presents a neat typographical appearance, and abounds in valuable information for the lumber trade."—*Toronto World*.

"THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is one of our most valued exchanges, and we wish it the greatest success."—*Savo Mill Gazette, New York*.

"Our contemporary shows signs of prosperity in the very creditable appearance it makes, and the lumbermen have an organ which they ought to appreciate."—*Patent Review*.

"It cannot be too heartily recommended to the notice of all interested in the lumber trade."—*Orillia Packet*.

"An excellent publication and should be in the hands of all interested in lumbering."—*North Star*.

"This enterprising journal has met with great success, and must continue to deserve an ever increasing patronage."—*Deseronto Tribune*.

"It is the best got up periodical in Canada, whether as to editorial matter or typographical appearance."—*Pembroke Standard*.

"It is a most ably conducted journal, and should be in the hands of all those interested in the lumber trade. It contains the latest and trustworthy market reports from various points throughout the world."—*Sherbrooke Examiner*.

"One of the best journals of its class in America."—*Midland Free Press*.

"Thoroughly well edited and is one of the finest specimens of typographical work in the country."—*Montreal Examiner*.

"As a paper devoted to a special interest, and that interest of a very great and growing importance in this country, THE LUMBERMAN is a credit alike to its publishers and to Canada."—*New Westminster, (B. C.,) Truth*.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN,
May 31st, 1890.

The local lumber trade has been unusually quiet during the past month, and still remains so, with little prospect of any immediate improvement. The strikes in the building trades, and the stringency in money matters, have had a depressing effect in nearly every branch of business, and we need not look for much change for the better until the strikes are ended and there is an easing up in money matters. While there are quite a number of improvements going on in the city, there is a noticeable lack of buildings going up in the suburbs compared with the last two or three years, caused by the fact that in too many instances suburban investments have ceased to be remunerative. While orders are continually coming in from the country, there is no disguising the fact that the poor crops of the past two years have been a great drawback to the prosperity of the lumber trade. The trade of the Ottawa Valley shows signs of improvement, as there is an improved demand over that of a month ago, yet the shipping is not as heavy as it was during the same period of the previous year. While the consumption of lumber in Canada and the United States may be considered good, there is a noticeable depression in the trade occasioned by the unsettled condition of the tariff, as buyers for the British and South American markets are holding off, believing that if the McKinley bill passes in its present shape, they will be able to purchase at their own prices.

It is impossible to predict at the present time with any degree of accuracy what the lumber business will amount to the present summer, as much depends on undeveloped circumstances.

The financial embarrassment of Smith, Wade & Co., of Quebec, has brought about a depressed feeling in the trade of that city, and the prospects of the lumber business are anything but assuring. It is estimated that this year's output in pine will be over fifty per cent. larger than last year, and it is predicted by some that this will have the effect of reducing prices in the English market.

FOREIGN.

Latest advices from London report the hardwood market as exceptionally brisk, and generally speaking there is a good steady market all round, prices being firm without in any instance being high. Business between dealers and merchants is good, being stimulated by the continuance of the demand for consumption in regard to all the descriptions respecting which it has been good for sometime past, and an appreciable improvement with regard to most of the kinds, which have of late shown signs of dullness. The American walnut trade has increased enormously during the past twelve months, and the market continues brisk, possessing all the encouraging features which it has exhibited for many weeks past. The hardwood imports have been large, though the arrivals have not been numerous.

There is a fair inquiry for American whitewood Lumber of good quality is in demand, and logs find ready sale. Prices are good, but low grades are weak, and stocks more than ample.

There is a steady demand for cedar at Liverpool and the stocks in dealers' hands are now within a small compass. Small parcels of American walnut and whitewood continue to come to hand, and in spite of their generally poor quality meet with fair sale immediately they are landed going principally into the hands of dealers. The latter has been imported rather freely, but as the demand is good there has been no difficulty in disposing of the various parcels as soon as landed.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for April show an increase in the importation of all the descriptions, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. In heavy goods the quantity imported, exceeds by 22,517 loads, and in sawn goods by 9,311 loads, the quantity imported during April, 1889. The total quantities are, heavy 172,076 loads in April, 1889, against 194,593 loads during April of present year, the respective quantities of sawn goods being 195,981 loads, as compared with 205,292 loads. The increases in same goods relate exclusively to the importation from Baltic ports; these goods from all other countries show a decrease, and this also is chiefly the case with regard to heavy timber, there being a decrease from the British East Indies and the United States.